

"'Annexation and war'—that's true
every word of it," said a pert old maid
"no sooner do you get married than ye
begin to fight."

PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN GETTYSBURG, On Saturday the 20th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

A FARM,

And a number of LOTS, situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg.

The Farm contains about 130 Acres, is productive, and handsomely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the Tract formerly owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON. There is on it a LOG DWELLINGHOUSE and STABLE, and two infalling wells of good water, and an ORCHARD bearing good Fruit. The MEADOW LAND on the Tract is abundant and of a superior quality.

There will be sold at the same time with the Farm, and along with it, if desired, a

WOOD-LOT,

containing about SIX ACRES. This Lot is convenient to the Farm, comprising a part of the original Tract.

There will be also sold at the same time and place, a number of

Lots, of from 3 to 6 Acres each, convenient to town, and suitable for pasturage.

Also, at the same time and place.

A Lot, or Tract of Land,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Emanuel Pitzer, Mr. Plank and C. W. Hoffman, containing about TWENTY ACRES.

Also—ANOTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Ludwig Essig, Peter Weikert and Peter Thiele, containing about 67 ACRES. This Tract will be divided, if desired, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms—One third of the purchase-money for the Farm to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest.

One third of the purchase-money for the Lots to be paid in hand; the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest.

The payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber; who will guarantee the title to the purchaser or purchasers.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of seeing it, by the subscriber.

JAMES COOPER,

Gettysburg, May 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, by Order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in Mountjoy township, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 20th day of June, just, the one undivided half part of a Farm, containing about

191 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Worly, David Little and others. There is on the Farm a 14 story

Double Log House,

Log Barn, Stone Spring-house, also an Orchard, bearing good fruit.

There is a good Spring convenient to the house.

The land is in good repair; and about

50 Acres of

WOODLAND.

This Farm (that is, the part to be sold) was the property of DAVID FLETCHER, deceased, and is situated about a mile from the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The road from the Two Taverns to Horner's Mill, passes through the Farm.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

SAMUEL DURBORAW,

Adm'r of David Fletcher, dec'd.

June 1.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographers Furnishing Depots:

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court and 38

Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.;

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEAD leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument

is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies.

This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, The Dolomieu, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

STRAY HOGS.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the middle of April last,

no particular marks. The owners or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. B. SMYERS,

June 1.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. MSHERRY,

May 4.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS.

FOUNDED 1840.

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court and 38

Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.;

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEAD leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument

is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies.

This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, The Dolomieu, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

STRAY HOGS.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the middle of April last,

no particular marks. The owners or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. B. SMYERS,

June 1.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of at small profits.

R. W. MSHERRY,

May 4.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WORLD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, near the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Bantz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can procure them both as regards quality and price, at rates having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned being desirous of closing business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire stock of

GOODS,

by WHOLESALE or RETAIL. The Goods having been purchased for cash, can be had VERY LOW. All are invited (merchants and others) to call and examine for themselves. Those desirous of securing Bargains, will do well to call soon.

J. M. STEVENSON, JR. & CO.

Gettysburg, Jan. 10.

N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT. The STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. The property will be sold very low.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

Important to

DEALERS IN TEA

AND TEA DRINKERS.

THE success of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 20 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut, Philadelphia, has been unparalleled. Our citizens are now able to obtain a superior article of Teas, at rates much cheaper than have ever before been offered in this country, and they have the assurance that there are no drugs or other foreign substances mixed with the Teas. They are done up in packages (lined with lead, to preserve their strength and flavor,) of from one quarter to five pounds, to suit customers, and are sold at different prices, from fifty cents per pound—for an excellent article—to one dollar and fifty cents.

All persons visiting the city are invited to pay the Company's extensive establishment a visit.

Agents wanted in every place where they are not yet established. For particulars address, post paid, the subscriber.

G. B. ZIEBER, Ag't for the Company,

30 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1846.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

BATHS CARS between PHILADELPHIA, PHILA. AND YORK for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 600 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 600 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

York, April 20.

CALICOES.

A Large Assortment of beautiful style

CALICOES—just received and for sale

by

R. W. MSHERRY,

May 4.

DOMESTICS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods

can buy them of R. W. MSHERRY, as

cheap as at any other store in Town.

May 1.

NEW STORE.

AS opened a New Store in the Corner

Room of Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel, Gettysburg, to which he calls the attention of the Public. His assortment consists in part, as follows:

CROCKERY,

Hour and Feed,

BAR AND ROLLED IRON,

Blister, Cast & Shear Steel,

AILS,

Shoes, City & Country make.

NEW STORE.

AS opened a New Store in the Corner

Room of Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel, Gettysburg, to which he calls the attention of the Public. His assortment consists in part, as follows:

CROCKERY,

Hour and Feed,

BAR AND ROLLED IRON,

Blister, Cast & Shear Steel,

AILS,

Shoes, City & Country make.

The Country make of Shoes are made and

warranted by Mr. J. KERR, of this place.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.

Marketing of all kinds will be received.

Gettysburg, April 20.

REMOVAL.

FOR BARBARYE &

Wm. Ruthrauff

AS removed his Cheap and Fashionable

Store a few doors West of his late stand to the room lately occupied by Wm. M. Sherry, Esq., in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to receive his friends. Having just returned from the Cities with a large and splendid assortment of fashionable

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

selected from the very best establishments—he

invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to give him a call. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW GOODS.

GREATER THAN EVER!

GEORGE ARNOLD

AS just received from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and is now opening, as large a

stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware,

BONNETS,

Bonnet Trimmings, Shawls,

Silk & Fancy Goods, generally,

as has ever been offered to the public in this

place. The Public are respectfully invited to call, in order to judge for themselves, when they may rest assured of having

Goods offered as Cheap

as they can be obtained in any Store in the

County, or elsewhere.

Give me a call—and if I cannot please, yet I will be pleased to SEE YOU, thinking it

SO THOUGHTFUL TO SHOW THE GOODS.

P. S. THE LADIES' attention is respectfully

invited to a large selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Gettysburg, April 6.

New & Cheap Goods.

I have just received a Large Assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I respectfully

invite the attention of the Public—satisfied that I can offer them as HANDSOME

GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house.

May 1.

R. W. MSHERRY.

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assort-

ment of LAUNDRY, BALGONS, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAUNDRY, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

May 4.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Shawls & Bonnets.

Another Lot of those large and

beautiful BALZARINE SLIPPER, Satin

Stripes, and Plaid—various shades; also

another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse

Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 1.

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

Subscriber has just received a large

assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths

and Flowers; also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Parasollets and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

D. MIDDLECOFF,

AS just received from Philadelphia, a

complete and splendid supply of

Seasonable Goods,

of



Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 22, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Fourth of July.

We are requested to state, that the Stores in this Borough will be closed on the Fourth of July.

Gen. Scott.

In a following column will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg, held on Thursday evening last. Although the meeting was hastily got up, the large assemblage showed that the friends of the gallant Scott are keenly alive to the dastardly attempts to sully his fame—and are determined to hurl back the weapons upon his foes. The patriots of Adams cannot remain silent when the slanderous defamer is endeavoring to tarnish the character of one whose brilliant career has added so much to his country's glory.

The Fruits of "Peaceful Annexation."

In the preceding page will be found a synopsis of the Message of the President sent in to Congress on Tuesday last, in which he recommends "a reduction of the Tariff!!!" war duties on tea and coffee!!!! and the issue of Treasury Notes!!!!

Committee on Foreign Relations.

On Monday last, Mr. Allen resigned his post as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate of the U. States. He said that recent circumstances had convinced him that his views on certain important matters were not in accordance with those of a majority of the Senate—in other words, that the Senate would not go with him in the "forty-four forty or fight" matter. The Senate unanimously accepted his resignation.

The Senate proceeded on Tuesday to ballot for another Chairman—but were not able to effect a choice until Wednesday, when, on the 12th ballot, Mr. McDuffie (a 40th man) was chosen.

The Tariff.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. McKay introduced his bill for the modification of the Tariff. A substitute for the bill was offered by Mr. Hangerford—which it is said has more chance of success than Mr. McKay's, being more protective in its character. The vote upon the Tariff bill, from present indications, will be an exceedingly close one, and opinion is much divided as to the result.

Our Representative, Mr. McClean—and the Tariff.

On Thursday, the Tariff bill of Mr. McKay came up for consideration, and Mr. Jones, of Georgia, made the opening speech, calling upon the friends of the Administration, as bound by the pledges of the Baltimore Convention, to stand by this bill, and to support it. He also gave notice that he was in favor of taxing tea and coffee, and would offer such an amendment at the proper time.

Mr. McCLEAN of Pa. replied to this speech, and as a friend of the Administration, defended the Protective policy and the Tariff of 1842. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the Government editor, for whose sayings he said the Executive ought not to be held responsible. That editor was in the habit of thrusting British free trade opinions before the House for the guidance of members; and who was this editor, that he should thus undertake to give direction to Congress?

In regard to the Tariff of 1842, in defending that measure he defended what he knew to be the interests of his State and Constituents, and no man should step between him and them. Now was the time to cherish our American Institutions and not to suffer them to be made war upon by hostile interests. Mr. McClean also alluded to the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania in 1780, as having contributed with the protective policy to give that just exaltation which had made Pennsylvania one of the most prosperous States in the Union. The prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question he also regarded as a most desirable event, and he was glad to know that the settlement was so near at hand.

We are highly gratified to see the course of Mr. McCLEAN on this question. If the other Pennsylvania Democratic Representatives pursue the same independent course, we have some hopes the Tariff may yet be saved, notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the Administration to destroy it.

Congressional Flare-up.

A highly exciting war of words took place in the House of Representatives on Thursday, between Mr. STEPHENS, of Ohio, and Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama—in which the charge of falsehood passed freely round. It is thought the matter may not end thus, unless Mr. Yancey should apologize.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road.

The stock on this road, which the Pittsburgers are about to make to unite that City with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, has all been taken; and we learn that the Governor has issued letters patent to the Company. This was at one time thought to be doubtful, owing to the secret manner in which the law was obtained; but Gov. Shunk, we suppose, did not like to "take the responsibility" of a refusal.

LOOK OUT! A counterfeit \$10 note on the Westminster Bank, was offered at Philadelphia on Thursday by a son of

The Oregon Treaty.

The Treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, for the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, on the basis advised by the Senate, as we mentioned in our postscript last week, was signed on Monday last, and on Tuesday was sent in to the Senate by the President. It has been under discussion in that dignified body daily since, in secret session. The National Intelligencer remarks: "The principle of the Treaty, as our readers are already informed, has been recognized by the votes of two-thirds of the Senators, and approved by the public voice, by acclamation, wherever the news has extended. There is no doubt, therefore, as to the ultimate decision of that body, the delay being only one of the results of the calmness and deliberation with which the Senate usually acts on such questions."

Gratifying Intelligence.

THE TREATY RATIFIED! It gives us heart-felt pleasure to state, that the Treaty between our Government and Great Britain, settling our long-standing dispute in reference to the Oregon boundary, was RATIFIED BY THE SENATE on Thursday, by an overwhelming majority—40 to 12. We give the country joy on the settlement of a difficulty which threatened such serious consequences.

The Effects.

The news of the settlement of the Oregon question has had a great effect in restoring confidence among the business circles in the Cities. In New York on Tuesday, the scarcity of money instantly disappeared, and capitalists were begging borrowers to take loans. The Banks, too, were glad to get six months' paper. A writer remarks—"the very ships in the bay and at the wharves appeared to float lighter and gayer from the disappearance of all apprehensions of embargoes, blockades, privateers, and the thousand chances and vicissitudes of war."

Gen. Gaines Removed.

On the 10th inst. Gen. GAINES received a letter from the War Department, informing him that he was relieved from the command of the Western Division of the Army, and directing him to proceed to Washington without delay. On the 11th he left for Washington, with his aid, and was travelling night and day. The excitement at New Orleans was very great, on account of his removal; and on his departure from that city he was escorted to the cars by Gov. Johnson and staff, the authorities of the city, and thousands of citizens.

Late from Mexico.

Dates from Vera Cruz to June 1, have been received. The Consuls of the neutral nations have protested against the blockade of that port, which was declared by the Commandant of the U. S. fleet. Many families were leaving the City for the interior. The Congress of Mexico had their first meeting on the 27th. Senor Bustamante, ex-President, was appointed President of the Congress, and it was generally believed that Gen. Paredes would be elected legal President of the Republic. It is said that Paredes would march over to Matamoros at the head of a strong army—the largest portion composed of the body of troops called Reserve. The day for the departure of the army had been fixed, but was not generally known. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidency *ad interim*. The Government found great difficulty in raising money for their purposes, and business remained in the worst condition.

An attempt is making at New Orleans to establish a line of Magnetic Telegraph from that City, through Mobile, Charleston, and the principal commercial cities, to Washington.

The Family of Capt. Page, U. S. Army, who was severely wounded in the battles with the Mexican forces, are residents of New Castle, Delaware, and immediately on learning the critical situation of the Captain, Mrs. Page started for the South.

Change the Name.—The Lancaster Union very aptly says the name of Texas should be changed to TANGS, which would be a much more appropriate cognomen, for it has already taxed us to the amount of TWELVE MILLIONS in expenses, besides its own debt; all of which the people have had to pay, with the prospect of having to pay one hundred and seventy millions more in the course of a year. Of this enormous sum Pennsylvania must pay one-tenth part or EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, if they TAX us in proportion to our population.

THE OREGON SETTLEMENT is everywhere received with feelings of lively gratification. As the probability of a war with England seemed to approach nearer and nearer to a point of reality, the public mind began to weigh earnestly the terrible evils of such a war with the light and unsubstantial cause which was urging it on; and now the sensation of relief is as that of one escaped from a severe affliction which would have proved as unnecessary as severe.

It is not to one party or section alone that the prospect of continued peace with England gives satisfaction. The New York Morning News, an Administration paper, expresses the belief that a majority of the American people have regarded our title to the whole of Oregon as clear; yet it intimates that a distinct proposition to settle on the basis of the forty-ninth line might have received the confirmation of a popular vote. "It is, certain," adds the News, "that here the settlement has been received with great satisfaction; indeed we have heard some of the most violent fifty-four forty men join in expressions of that kind."—*Baltimore American.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity convened in the Court house on Thursday evening the 18th inst. for the purpose of expressing their views upon the unworthy effort now being made by bad and unscrupulous men, for partisan purposes, to tarnish the fair fame of America's best and noblest soldier, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. The meeting was organized by appointing Gen. DAVID MIDDLECOFF, President; Lt. Col. ROBERT CONEAK, Lt. Col. S. S. M'CREARY, Lt. Col. JOHN SCOTT, Capt. J. CLARKE, and Col. J. H. M'CLELLAN, Vice Presidents; and H. J. Schreiner, James Fehnerick, and John Gallagher, Secretaries.

The object had in view by the call for the meeting, was feelingly and eloquently stated by D. M. SWYSE, Esq. who moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-one, to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. D. M. Swyser, J. B. M'Pherson, Dr. David Horner, David A. Becker, John L. Tate, R. G. Harper, Hugh Denwidie, A. R. Stevenson, Robert Warren, A. B. Kuntz, D. M'Conoughy, Thomas Warren, Daniel Gilbert, Wm. Winstock, J. A. Thompson, Wm. King, R. S. Paxton, George Myers, D. McElroy, E. Z. Little, D. Hoagy, J. Aughlanbaugh, Geo. Hock, A. Deason, N. Cordon, P. Hoffman, Dr. F. E. Vandersloot, Wm. Stallman, G. W. M'Clellan, George Arnold and Benjamin Schriver, were appointed said Committee, who, after returning a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas the President of the United States has intrusted to Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, the command of the army intended for the invasion of Mexico; and whereas, the responsibility for this unprecedented step, which properly and fairly belongs to the Administration, alone, is unjustly and falsely attempted to be fastened on Gen. Scott; Therefore, Resolved, That we not only justify, but commend the conduct of Gen. Scott in his late correspondence with the Secretary of War, in which he informed that inaction, in plain and indignant language, that he was not the dupe of the schemers who were plotting the destruction of his reputation, and endeavoring to deprive him of the command of the army to which he was entitled by his rank as Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved, That after a careful examination of all the facts connected with the refusal of the President of the United States to invest Gen. Scott with the command of the army to which he is entitled as well by his rank as by his illustrious services, and the blood which has streamed forth from his veins on the battle fields of his country, we recognize in all, with feelings of the highest admiration, the same noble conduct and qualities which as a man and a soldier, he has always displayed, and which have so much endeared him to the American people—namely, a frankness which treasures no wrong in secret; a courage which fears not to cast into the teeth of power its meanness and injustice; and a chivalrous generosity which seems to deprive another of a single laurel gloriously won.

Resolved, That the refusal of Gen. Scott to supersede Gen. Taylor, who had fought by his side in battle, except at the head of such reinforcements as would allow him to do so without injustice or obliquity to that gallant old soldier, furnishes another evidence of the generosity and magnanimity of his nature, and adds new splendor to a name already rendered illustrious throughout the world, by the deeds of its owner.

Resolved, That the Administration has not only been guilty of great injustice to Gen. Scott himself, but by its refusal to give him the command of the army destined for the invasion of Mexico, through a mean jealousy of the glory which he might acquire at its head, has wronged the country by depriving it of the services of its bravest and most experienced General.

Resolved, That the eager haste with which the Administration availed itself of his frank and straight forward statement of grievances and demand for redress or explanation, to withhold from him the command to which the voice of the country had already called him, taken in connection with the ungenerous attempt to legislate him out of his commission, betray the extent to which they envy his reputation and fear his popularity, and the unworthy arts and contrivances to which they are prepared to resort, to remove a rival from their path.

Resolved, That to impute, as has been done by some anti-American tongues, that the soldier who led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort George, and braved the tide of battle on the bloody fields of Chippewa, Queenstown, and Niagara, is a coward, is blasphemy against truth, and treason to the glory which the heroism of Gen. Scott has shed upon the American name.

Resolved, That we recognize in this conspiracy to destroy Gen. Scott in the estimation of the people, the same spirit which punned our calamities upon Henry Clay, and propagated charges of imbecility and cowardice against the lamented Harrison.

Resolved, That it is idle and vain for those carping knights whose highest exploit has been to do military duty once a year under the comfortable shade of an umbrella, to hope to sully the fame or hide the glory of Gen. Scott, by their envious attacks and malignant slanders. Let the vipers bite the life—they will but break their own teeth. Let the dogs bay the moon—doubtless it will still shine on.

Resolved, That it is not at all surprising that the vile panders to party should have as little relish for Gen. Scott's "Sun" as the British had for Gen. Jackson's "Hot Coffee."

Resolved, That instead of covering before the false and anti-American charges which a base jealousy of his glory has prompted to, the duty of the friends of Gen. Scott to guard his name as that of their country, to rally a uniting band, and to venture his claims to the highest honor of his country's history, and we rest him in the belief that the generous sympathies everywhere in the hearts of the people will be aroused, and a storm of truth and justice will be sent down upon the heads of those who sought to sully the fame of a hero who has so long and so bravely defended the honor of his country.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure that we find a large majority of the *Washington* press of the country, and a still larger one in the *Adams*, and *Centinel* and *Advertiser*, have taken up the cause of Gen. Scott, when in a moment of such purposes, are endeavoring to tarnish his name.

During the absence of the Committee the meeting was ably addressed by Gen. JAMES DOUGLASS, Hon. Texas Congressman, to a call of the meeting in a powerful and eloquent defense of the Hero of Niagara's battle-field, from the obnoxious attempt to be thrown upon his illustrious reputation by aspersing him with sinister purposes. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and on motion of D. M. SWYSE, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and all the newspapers in this State friendly to the objects of the meeting.

Signed by the Officers.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A list of 20 or 30 volunteer companies that have volunteered their services through the Governor to the President, appears in the Harrisburg papers. Among them, we observe the "GETTYSBURG GUARDS, Capt. D. M. Smysser, numbering in all 77, officers and men."

This is the first notice we had of the existence of this company; and we expect there must be some mistake in the matter. Yet there it is—reported to the proper Department by some one. We only say—"it's news to us."

Latest from the Army.

Accounts have been received from the Army to the 23d inst. Gen. Taylor was waiting further reinforcements and instructions from Washington before taking up his line of march from Matamoros.

Five Days Later from Europe.

The steamer *Caledonia* arrived at Boston on Thursday, bringing dates to the 4th.

There is nothing of interest—but that England has offered her mediation between the U. States and Mexico, and instructions to this effect have been sent over to Mr. Pakenham.

The news of the outbreak of war between this country and Mexico had a tendency to check in some degree, shipments from Liverpool to America; and the same news had induced the French Minister of Marine to give orders to the dispatch of an additional number of war vessels to the Gulf of Mexico.

Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the Ministry.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated on the 22d May, says that the cholera was advancing with rapid strides towards that City.

The Annual Commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next, the 24th inst. The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by the Rev. E. J. Sourin, of Philadelphia.

Tea and Coffee Duty.

The duty which the Secretary of the Treasury recommends to be laid upon Tea and Coffee, is 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is estimated to produce a revenue of \$4,000,000 per annum.

Terrible Fire at Quebec!

Destruction of the Theatre Royal—and Awful Loss of Human Life!

From the Quebec Mercury, June 13. It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city. Last night at 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, Lewis street, formerly the riding school, at the close of Mr. Harris' Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, the camphine lamp was overset from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames. The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame. The newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames. The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity, and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the fierce flames around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate us. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads of writhing bodies, and outstretched arms; noise there was none. But few means of escape presented themselves to the doomed at the extreme end in view. The funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature, at our feet, offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue. The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us, but human aid was of no avail. In five minutes from the time of which we make mention, its mass of human beings who had but a few moments previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones.

Up to this hour forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognized. The loss of life is greater than in the two dreadful conflagrations of last summer. Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutters or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, and children of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation over the calamity which has fallen upon many, for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

The Theatre and stables adjoining, we should add, were burnt to the ground. The ruins are still smoking, and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city; conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such scenes.

A later account mentions that about ONE HUNDRED LIVES were lost—many of them of the most respectable class. The instances of individual suffering which are detailed, are truly heart-rending.

Harrisburg Bridge.

The stockholders of the old Harrisburg Bridge Company had a meeting on Tuesday last, and determined by a large majority to rebuild that portion of their bridge between the Island and Harrisburg, which was carried away by the great flood in the spring.

JOHN K. KASE, Esq. of Philadelphia, the present Attorney General of the State, has been appointed by the President to be Judge of the U. S. District Court, in the room of Judge Randall, deceased.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JOHN KING, of Germany township, to Miss MARY ANN KELLY, of Carroll county, Md. On the 11th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES KING, to Miss MARY ANN MUSEN—both of Germany township. On the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. HENRY BORGER, of York county, to Miss HENRIETTA DEANS, of Germany township.

DIED.

On the 10th inst. MRS. ELIZABETH SPONSELLER, consort of Mr. Jacob Sponseller, of Germany township, aged 31 years 6 months and 21 days. In Dillsburg, on the 11th inst. Miss ANNE BUCHAN, formerly of York Springs. On the 15th inst. very suddenly, a son of Emanuel Kuhn, of East Berlin, aged 2 years. On the 1st inst. EMERSON, infant son of Mr. Jacob Hankey, of Cumberland township.

NOTICE.

THE Merchants of PETERSBURG (Y. S.) will close their Stores on Saturday the 4th of July next.

H. & B. F. Gardner, John B. M'Creary, Holzinger & Ferree, Thomas Taylor.

June 22.

HUNTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

WE, the subscribers, residents of Straban township, do notify all persons not to hunt, catch or shoot any game whatever on our premises. Any person or persons who shall hereafter be seen or known to transgress the above notice, will be dealt with according to law.

Joseph Thoman, Henry Wertz, Robert Major, Jacob Bender, George G. Walter, Samuel Mackley, Peter Martin, Frederick Fernery, Martin Sheder, Peter Moretz, Samuel Brams, M. Saltzger, sen., Isaac Golden, Alfred Saltzger.

June 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday, 21st July, at the late residence of THOMAS WRIGHT, deceased, in Tyrone township, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part of

HORSES AND HORSE GEARS, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hags, 1 two-horse Wagon, Plough, Harrow, and other Farming Utensils, Grain and Hay, Corn in the Ground, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Attendance given by HANSON T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

June 22.

I. O. O. F.

GETTYSBURG LODGE, No. 124, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Pennsylvania, will throw open their Hall for the reception of visitors, from 2 till 5, and from 7 till 10 o'clock, p. m., on the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, July 4th, 1846. The citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity are most respectfully invited to attend. By order, T. M'CREARY, Sec'y.

June 22.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER, Jr. late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, against the 15th day of August next; as also to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to call and make payment.

Adm'r de bonis non of Peter Spangler, Jr. dec'd.

June 22.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS, By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PRINCE COMPANY'S WARHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult to find almost impossible to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Prince Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All Teas can now be suited with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the "GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY," will be held on Monday the 22d of June inst. at the house of James M. Cosh, in the Borough of Gettysburg, to elect FIVE MANAGERS, to conduct the affairs of said Company until the first Monday in May, 1847.

Geo. W. McLELLAN, S. H. BUEHLER, JNO. B. M'PHERSON, WM. KING, &c.

June 15.

BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer of the School Funds of the Borough of Gettysburg, for the School Year ending June, 1846.

DR.

Balance on hand at last settlement,	\$357 20
Tax outstanding in hands of John Slentz, for 1840,	137 49
" " John Jenkins	
Tax for 1841,	132 22
" " James Major,	
(Col.) 1845,	510 21
School Tax assessed for 1846,	1276 33
State appropriation for 1846,	228 83
Cash paid Treasurer by Daniel Gilbert,	2 25
Cash paid do. by Wm. Currens, for Tuition,	1 50
Cash due Treasurer at settlement,	96 72½
	\$2733 75½

CR.

Paid D. A. Buehler, for Teaching,	\$125 00
" David Swope,	108 00
" Lewis Haupt,	78 75
" Mary Jane Adair,	42 00
" John S. Hawk,	265 35
" Elizabeth Knech,	150 00
" Ann M'Curdy,	180 00
" David M'Millan,	263 57½
" Matilda Scanlin,	150 23
" P. Weikert, School-house Rent,	44 00
" M. C. Clarkson,	63 29
" Robert G. Harper,	30 00
" Henry Chiler,	7 00
" Robert G. Harper, Printing,	7 00
" H. J. Schreiner,	11 50
" Sundry persons for Wood, Sawing, &c.	107 87
" Sundry persons for incidental expenses,	15 02
Outstanding Tax in hands of John Slentz, for 1840,	137 49
" John Jenkins, for 1841,	46 22
" James Major, for 1845,	120 00
" Q. Armstrong, for 1846,	753 33
	\$2733 75½

We do hereby certify, that the above account of James Major, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct, and that there is due said Treasurer, on settlement, the sum of *Ninety Six Dollars and Seventy Two and Three Fourth Cents.*

H. DENWIDDIE, Pres't. H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 22.

ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

A STATE of war now exists between the United States and Republic of Mexico—Battles have been fought, the details of which you have all seen through the medium of the public prints.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on the State of Pennsylvania for six regiments of volunteer infantry. All those desirous of enrolling themselves into Volunteer Infantry companies, are earnestly requested to do so, without delay. The patriotism of the volunteer and citizen soldiery of this Brigade, is now earnestly appealed to. Come forward then and speedily enroll yourselves under the banner of your country. Promptness and decision at this important crisis, will ensure a speedy termination of hostilities.

STRAY HOGS.

NAME to the farm of the subscriber
in Mendon township, about the middle
of last.

Three Hogs,
of particular makes. The owner or owners
will give properly pay charges, and
run away.

WM. E. SMYERS

June 1.

Blacksmithing,
In all its branches, will be attended to
by good workmen, at the Foundry of the s
tation.

THOMAS WARREN

Gettysburg, Dec. 7.

THE SUPERIORITY OF
DEWITT'S
UNREVULATED SNUFF
EVER all others, is fully proved by the
heral patronage of a discerning public,
— *the last fifty years*; a period amply sufficient
to test its excellences, and being it to its pres-
ent perfection, whereby it has obtained a reputa-
tion, passed by none in the Union.
Wholesale Connoisseurs and dealers will please
observe that this celebrated Snuff is "manufactured
from the purest and finest materials, and guaran-
teed to be free from all deleterious drugs;" and
ward against imposition, their attention is di-
rected to the following necessary
CAUTION—The genuine article is known as
DEWITT'S SNUFF, and is wholesaled
at Lancaster, Pa., solely by the manufacturer;

1. *Ambling & Cozzen's, 141 Vesey street, N. Y.*
 2. *Anthony Elton, 10 North Sixth street, Phila.*
 3. *Stalder & Canby, Pratt street Wharf, Balt.*
 4. *J. & E. Eyrick, West Penn st., Reading, Pa.*
 5. *The trade and others supplied on reasonable terms, and prompt attention given to all orders addressed to the above sole agents, or to the manufacturer, L. I. DEXTER, at the old grange, in East KING street, near Duke, Lancaster, Pa.: which establishment has no interest common with any other.*
 Feb. 23, _____ 3

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
Superior Cooking Stove.
 THE attention of the public is respectfully called to **S. BERRY'S FARMER'S COOKING STOVE**, as an article superior to any yet offered to the public for cooking purposes.

I was got up expressly to answer the waiter, and the farmer, and will not fail to please all who may require a good sized COOK STOVE. It has the many advantages possessed by this stove, viz. hot water, apple butter, clothing, &c. &c. is cooked in a large copper kettle, at the same time that the cooking is doing for about 30 persons. It is decidedly superior for baking, the heat being completely under the control of the cook, who can apply it to the bottom as well as to the top of the oven, and thus bake with perfect regularity. It is unnecessary to give any further details of its advantages. Please refer to the enclosed certificate from Wm. P. Elliott, Esq., Patent Agent, Washington City. Many testimonials equally flattering could be furnished, but this may suffice.

well to try this article. They are warranted to satisfy.

Boonsboro, Md. May 10, 1843. B. BENZ

Washington, May 3d, 1843

To SAMUEL BENZ, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have tried the Cooking Stove that you sent me and am well pleased with its performance. My expectations are more than realized. I believe it will perform more Cooking in less time, and with less fuel, than any of the various Cooking Stoves that I have known. During twenty-five years' connection with the Patent Office, its merits need only be generally known to insure its fame throughout the country. I am at length satisfied in my ordinary department of my domestic establishment, for which I acknowledge to be a good friend.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.
WM. P. FLEET, Patent Agent.

Sept. 15, 1843.

Farmers and Others,
be respectfully informed that the undersigned have now on hand, and are manufacturing above Slaves, so that they are now prepared to supply all orders with which they may be favored on the shortest notice.

J. D. PAXTON & CO.

Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—See medicines, warranted to "destroy worms in children." are apt to destroy children too. "This is not the case with Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge," it does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the most delicate infant, and yet it kills worms from the system with a force and certainty perfectly astonishing. Normal its only active property it is a tonic, nourisher, and in persistent and intermittent fevers has been administered with most gratifying results. Obstructed courses of Bile have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent stage of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to take.

Dr. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—For the P

Read the following poem: the Poem No. 1881.

...ing the chair to make trial of this To
...ed only at No. 8, South Third st.
...ing trial.

From the Rev. Ira M. Allen
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1855

I have to say that I have not been able
to get up at 11 and cannot talk a
respectable Physician and Director of the city
... have tested in my own case the

Arrival of the Great Western.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Birth of an English Princess—Escape of Prince Louis Bonaparte from Ham—Depression in the London Money Market—Receipt in England of the news of the Mexican War—Markets, &c. &c.

New York, June 15, 1847.

The Great Western was telegraphed at 15 minutes of 5 o'clock, a. m. and has just come up. The Corn Bill has passed a second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 17.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, gave birth to another princess on the 23d ult. and is doing well.

The news from this side to 16th May arrived in England by the Cambria, on the 25th ult. and produced great sensation.

Money Market.—London, 29th May, 10 o'clock.—The English securities have been affected in a considerable degree by the news from America. The declaration of war by that country against Mexico, may, it is feared, involve us in fresh difficulties with the U. States, and the Oregon dispute will now become a question of secondary interest compared with others that will, in all probability, arise from the hostilities of our trans-Atlantic neighbors.

The favorable effect which it was anticipated would follow the large majority in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Corn Law Bill has been quite justified by this intelligence, and notwithstanding the good position of the account, prices are about a half per cent. lower than they closed last night.

The Corn Market was rather depressed, with slow sales to retail buyers.—Sales of grain limited.

Intelligence of the existing war between the United States and Mexico arrived in England by the Cambria on the 27th ultimo, and produced much sensation. Considerable public sympathy was manifested in behalf of Mexico, as the weaker party.

Escape of Louis Bonaparte from Ham.—On Monday last, the 25th May, the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the Fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of some years. Having assumed the disguise of a workman, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to regain his freedom, without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the castle, and to arrive safely in London, where we believe he is at present.

The London Morning Herald says: "As the prince escaped at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and as the event was not discovered for ten hours afterwards, he could easily have reached the Belgian frontiers, only 20 leagues distant, long before the Telegraph itself could have been set to work." The papers say he embarked at Saint Valery.

Ireland.—The protection journals of London declare that all fear of famine is at an end in Ireland; and they even affirm that there never was any real ground for such a fear, but that the cry was got up for effect, to operate in favor of the proposed repeal of the corn laws. The latter part of their story may be questioned, but we believe it is authentic that distress is no longer felt generally, or with much severity.

From Wilkes & Smith's Liverpool Times, May 20.

Outbreak of Hostilities between Mexico and the United States.—The Cambria, Capt. Jenkins, arrived here on the afternoon of Thursday, after a rapid and pleasant passage of 12 days, with the intelligence of the rupture which has already taken place between the Mexican and American forces. The issue of the conflict which has taken place at Fort Isabel, on the Rio Grande—if conflict can be called for it seems, according to the accounts, too trumpety for the appellation—has astonished, and we are sorry to add, gratified many persons. It has astonished those who have regarded the valor of the Mexicans with contempt, and it has delighted those who wished to see the pride of Jonathan humbled—humbled, because he has had the temerity to beard his cousin Bull. This is unkind, illiberal, but we suppose it is human nature—the least amiable phase of human nature.

The effect of the news has been to raise the price of American produce.—On its receipt many persons instantly withdrew their cotton, and the consequence has been, as is customary in such cases, a rush of speculators into the field, and an improvement in the value of the staple.

The greatest excitement prevailed in London yesterday, respecting the news from the United States and Mexico, and the passing on the second reading of the corn importation bill in the House of Lords by a majority of 47. Two special engine expresses were forwarded—each running the 210 miles in six hours.

From the Liverpool Mail, May 20.

"The news from America by the Cambria steamer is of startling importance. The United States have declared war against Mexico, and the first conflict of arms has taken place, in which the invaders have been beaten. The Mexicans do not choose to be robbed of their land without defending it to the last extremity, and the robbers, finding their possession and claim disputed, resort to the formality of open warfare. May God defend the right! If this war do not facilitate the emancipation of upwards of three millions of black slaves, we are much mistaken and shall be greatly disappointed."

A Liverpool paper of the 30th ult. records a melancholy loss of human life. A collision on the river Mersey, be-

tween two large iron steamers, the Sea Nymph and the Rambler—the former plying between Liverpool and Newry, the latter between Liverpool and Sligo. The Sea Nymph was outward bound, with a few cabin and fifty deck passengers; the Rambler was bound for Liverpool, and had about two hundred and fifty passengers on their way for embarkation to America. The collision took place a short distance from the Cheshire shore, inside the Rock lighthouse, at about half past 10 o'clock, p. m. The force of the collision was so great that the report was heard on shore, and was likened to two sudden claps of thunder. On board the Rambler the bulkheads were broken in and the heavy windlass forced from its position. One end of it fell on deck, crushing five passengers to death, and others were severely wounded. The passengers secured one of the boats, launched it, and twelve jumped in. Others were following, but the boat capsized, and ten of the twelve men were drowned. The life-boat, and subsequently a small steamer, went to the assistance of the Rambler, which was completely disabled. These took off the passengers. Thirteen dead bodies were found under the windlass and bulkheads in the fore-cabin. The Sea Nymph was but slightly injured, and not a single individual on board was hurt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

CONQUERING PEACE.

Gen. Scott is rightly desirous of an early and honorable peace. Mr. Polk, Secretary of War, the organs and the mass of the champions of War, all profess to be zealous for Peace—zealous to "conquer Peace." They only want to "bring Mexico to her senses"—make her willing to treat and be friendly with us.—This is our view exactly, and we are very earnest in it. But we cannot believe that the true way to obtain Peace is by sending our Army farther and farther into Mexico, battering down her fortresses, capturing her ports, trampling down her harvests, firing her dwellings, and shedding the blood of her People.—We know this would not be the right way to make peace between individuals, and it cannot be so between nations.—Let us indicate our plan of "conquering Peace."

Let our Government at once disclaim any intention of aggrandizing the Nation by a farther spoliation of Mexico. Let it refuse any farther extension of territory at the expense of our feeble and distracted neighbor. Let our Volunteers be paid for their lost time and sent home to attend to their harvests, and let our Army take a position on the defensive merely. The true way would be to withdraw at once from the waters of the Rio Grande to those of the Nueces, on this side of that desert which Mr. C. J. Ingersoll so recently declared the natural boundary between this Country, including Texas, and Mexico. Let Mr. Buchanan indicate by a note to the Foreign Ministers at Washington the sincere desire of our Government for a prompt and honorable adjustment of differences with Mexico on the principle of mutual forgiveness of injuries. Let those ministers be invoked to interpose their good offices for the re-establishment of Peace. After the exhaustion already given of our power and Mexico's weakness in battle, such a course on our part could not be attributed to inability or fear. Who doubts that it would "conquer peace" within six weeks? Who does not realize that it would be the wisest and best thing we could do, even if the thunders of Sinai had never symbolized the stern, inflexible injunction, "Thou shalt not kill!"

But the other mode of "conquering Peace" is that on which our rulers seem resolutely bent, though its certain cost in public treasure must amount to many millions, while the injury to industry and business will swell to twenty times as much. This is on the supposition that we succeed in conquering Peace by shot and shells, and shattered limbs and maimed bodies, by next November. It will probably give us more territory which we do not need, at the cost of precious blood, of incalculable damage and suffering, the deadly, enduring hatred of the Mexicans, and the just jealousy of the whole civilized world. A galling National Debt, a burdensome Military and Naval establishment, a devouring Pension List, and a People demoralized and rendered averse to industry by War—such are some of the bitter fruits of an attempt, in Executive fashion, to "conquer peace." And suppose it should refuse to be conquered thus after all?

An Honest Confession.—The government paper of Saturday night, in an article intended to operate upon scrupulous Representatives in Congress with reference to the tariff question, says that "if any confidence is placed in the rumors of the day, and the Oregon controversy is to be adjusted, a new spring is to be given to the general employment of the country, commerce especially."

We trust (adds the National Intelligencer) that this confession will not be without its consoling influence upon those gentlemen who have been so anxiously engaged in laudable efforts to "prepare the hearts of the people for war" with England.

Love—Suicide.—A beautiful young lady, in Delaware county, Pa., having been compelled by her father to marry a gentleman of fortune, though she had promised her hand to another, took poison in her coffee the morning after her marriage, while at breakfast with her husband and parents, and expired in less than an hour.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

The N. O. Delta, of the 5th, contains quite an interesting letter, dated "Point Isabel, May 29th." It is too long to give at length in our columns; but several passages deserve to be noticed. After alluding to the battle of the 5th, the writer says:

"The first care of Gen. Taylor was to visit the wounded and see that every comfort was supplied—the constant and well-directed energies of the medical department left but little for him to do, every one, whether officer or soldier, had been attended with unwearied care and watchfulness. The troops having parted from their meat, the order was given to get the command under arms. Gen. Taylor here summoned a council of war, composed of the heads of the different commands, in all thirteen, excluding the commander-in-chief. The general after returning thanks for their support and bravery on the 5th, and wishing to be advised as to what they thought best to be done, called on each to give his opinion. It was then ascertained that but four out of the thirteen were in favor of going ahead, the other officers composing the council voted, some to entrench where they were and await the assistance of the volunteers, and others to retire at once to Point Isabel, but the general said, 'I will beat Fort Brown before night, if I live.'"

He adds—

"Those who voted for going ahead, as they watched the countenance of the General, might have seen the smile of approbation that lighted up the old man's honest face at the moment, though he bowed with respect to the opinions of those who differed from him; and in saying 'engage on the sacred banner of the stars and stripes the names of Taylor, McIntosh, Morris, Scott and Duncan,' I mean no reflection upon those who voted against them—they were men tried in many a battle-field before, and their deeds on that day proved them equal to the best."

"Lieut. Ridgely, who was entitled to a vote in the council with us, was, at the time, in attendance on the lamented Ringgold, and therefore had no voice in the matter, but as he galloped up to the battery, on returning from his visit to the Major, some one said, 'Ridgely, were you at the council?' and he replied, 'no, I did not know one had been called, but I hope Old Zach will go ahead and bring the matter to close quarters.'"

A full account of the battle is now given, and ample justice is done to the brave men who participated in the struggle. Alluding to the charge of May, the writer says:

"The enemy again wavered. General Taylor ordered Captain May to charge their battery, and on he started; but on reaching the point of the road where he would have been discovered by the enemy, he was stopped by Ridgely, who told him that the enemy had loaded all their pieces, and if he charged then, he would be swept away. 'Stop,' says Ridgely, 'until I draw their fire'; when he deliberately fired each gun; so terrible was the effect of the grape, that the Mexicans poured their fire upon his piece, and then May charged like a bullet, drove off the cannoniers, took La Vega prisoner, and retreated. Here, Lieut. Inge, a noble, gallant soldier, charging at the head of the squadron, was killed and stripped. Lieut. Sackett, then, whom there is no better officer, had his horse shot under him, and was pitched head foremost into the pond, rose again, covered with mud and water, and escaped. The squadron suffered very much. I am sure Charley May feels grateful to Ridgely for his cool judgment and timely advice. Had he charged on the battery, loaded with grape as it was, I do not believe he would have saved a man."

The War.—A letter from Major General Taylor to Governor Johnson, written at Matamoros on the 27th ult. is published in the New Orleans papers. He says that "until more fully instructed as to the policy and intentions of the General Government, he cannot speak with any certainty of the amount of force that may be required." He says that "if the Government is contented with a simple occupation of the Rio Grande, his present force is quite sufficient. If, on the other hand," he continues, "an invasion is contemplated, an additional force will be required, consisting, in part at least, of mounted troops. I have just learned that war has been formally declared by the United States against Mexico, and take for granted that Congress will at once adopt suitable measures for raising an additional military force. In this view of the case, I would respectfully recommend that no more volunteers be dispatched at present from Louisiana."

Gen. Taylor concludes as follows—

"In case I shall require an additional force of this description, which cannot be raised until proper depots of supplies and means of transportation are provided, I will not hesitate to make a call, feeling assured that it will be as promptly answered as before. In the meantime the organizations which have been already made will prove useful as the basis of future regiments or corps, should they be wanted."

The Annapolis (Louisiana) Gazette mentions an extraordinary marriage that was celebrated in the Church of St. Martin, at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 23. The groom was ninety-one years of age, and the bride, in white robe and white veil, was in her one hundred and second year! Both, without serious infirmities, knelt down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had been made between them sixty years ago.

GEN. TAYLOR NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of General Taylor met at Trenton, N. J., on Friday week for the purpose of commencing the movement for his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Previous to the meeting, some twenty letters were given for General Taylor, the Hero of the Rio Grande. On motion of Capt. Napton, the meeting was called to order by the nomination of John R. Tucker, Esq., as chairman, and Jonathan Cook, Esq., as Vice President, and F. S. Mills as Secretary.

The following resolutions were reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For many years past the Presidential contests of our country, have been managed more with a view of aggrandizing selfish politicians, than of advancing the true interests of the country; and *whereas*, the time has arrived when it becomes the solemn duty of the citizens of this great Republic to shake off the slavery of party, and select from among our distinguished men, as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, some one who has shown himself to possess qualifications for that office, superior to those of mere subserviency to party; and *whereas*, we hold that our Commanding General on the Rio Grande has shown himself to be worthy of our confidence, by his skill and bravery in the field, and by the talent displayed in his modest despatches, after one of the most glorious victories ever achieved by the American Arms, and in his whole military correspondence—*Therefore*

Resolved, That we, citizens of Trenton, without reference to party lines, or party questions, as generally understood, do nominate General Zachary Taylor, the Hero of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, to the Presidency of the United States, and that we hereby invite all true-hearted Republicans to unite with us in this effort to elevate a brave soldier, a successful General, and a true Republican, to that high office.

Resolved, That here, on the proudest battle-field of the American Revolution, we boldly raise the standard of the People's Candidate, and invite a union of honest men of all parties, for the sake of our common country, and the true interests of the people.

OREGON QUESTION—THE SENATE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, speaking of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate on the proposition for the settlement of the Oregon Question, says:

The Senate, true to the honor and integrity of the country, discarded all such miserable considerations, and looked only at the duty which they had to perform. They discharged it nobly and deserve the lasting gratitude of their country.—The first difficulty they had to encounter, was the different amendments to the main proposition. As the adoption of any one of them, however unimportant, would have involved delay and perhaps the defeat of the settlement, they were voted down by large majorities—then came the last great struggle, and then followed the glorious result.

Every Whig who was present, with one exception, and he, though obeying the instructions of his Legislature, would have changed his vote had it been necessary to carry the two-thirds, stood up to the ground which the party took at the outset of this controversy. They formed the main body, upon which the subdivisions of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton rallied. After the result was ascertained, Mr. McDuffie declared the Whig party deserved the eternal gratitude and honor of the country, for the patriotism and forbearance and self-sacrificing devotion, which they had manifested throughout this struggle.

The Feelings of the People of Mexico in Respect to the War.—Letters from Mexico represent that many of the Mexican people anticipate something favorable from the war with the United States, and are looking upon that event as a means to deliver them from the rule of the military usurpers who have nearly ruined the country. They wish the Federal system restored. The greatest obstacle to this is the army, supported by the church; but if the army was destroyed, the political influence and power of the church would be circumscribed by the power of the people, and the influence they have over the lower clergy.

During Robbery.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal states that a citizen of Licking county, (Ohio), the name of Brown, was robbed near the National Road between Hebron and Kirtland on Wednesday night, 16th inst. (between 12 and 1 o'clock), of his pocket book, containing 200 dollars. He states that he was going to a neighbor's house to buy cattle, when he was stopped by four robbers, his arms fastened behind him, his feet held beneath the horse's belly, and after his money was taken from him, he was forced to go wherever his horse chose to carry him. In this condition he was found by a neighbor who rescued him. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

Father Mullan is again holding forth in Boston. He says the present war is the commencement of the great contest between Gog and Magog, which is to precede the destruction of the world. He seems to be determined that if the end of the world does not come, there shall never be an end to his absurd speculations.

The Charleston papers announce the death on Saturday night week, of the Hon. HENRY MIMMURTON, in the 70th year of his age, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, and for some years the Minister of this Government at the Court of Russia.

A woman has been sent to prison in Philadelphia for the fourth time, and each time for forging her husband's

name. On Tuesday last, the President sent in a Message to Congress, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolutions of the 3d instant, calling for information in regard to the revenue and the tariff.

The President, in communicating the report, says it is probable that the actual expenses incurred during the present period specified by the remainder of the present, and the whole of the next fiscal year, may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a far greater number of troops than have yet been called into the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any possible deficiency, the estimates have been made at the largest amount which any state of the service may require.

He says it will be perceived from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable portion of the additional amount will be raised by a modification of the existing tariff laws, as the high duties at present on many articles excludes their importation, whilst the quantity and amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By imposing revenue duties on many free articles, and regulating the rates to a revenue standard upon others, a large additional revenue will be collected. Independent of the considerations urged in his annual message for a reduction of the tariff, he says that such modification as a war measure must now be manifest.—The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war.

He goes on to say that the tariff modifications recommended by the Secretary in his annual report, were adapted to a state of peace, and the additional duties now recommended by him are strictly with a view to war measures. At the conclusion of the war, those duties may, and should be abolished and reduced to lower rates. He says it is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will affect our trade or commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary, the reduction proposed would materially increase that trade and augment the revenue derived from it. With a view of guarding against any possible contingency in the course of the war, he recommends that contingent authority be given to issue Treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount, reimbursable at an early day.

He adds that it is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxation or excises, the other measures recommended being preferable. He hopes that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, will be of short duration. He says he shall at all times be ready to conclude an honorable peace whenever Mexico shall manifest a like disposition, and be willing to do us justice.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that there will be an excess of expenditures in 1847 of \$19,620,463; but it is believed that augmented receipts accruing in the years 1846 and 1847 will be diminished four millions, which would reduce the deficit on the 1st of July, 1847, to \$15,620,463. As, however, it is necessary in time of war to have about four millions on hand in the Treasury, this would again raise the amount to the original deficiency.

He believes that a sum equal to \$5,531,057 of additional revenue may be raised by the modification of the tariff as now proposed. Again, the adoption of the Warehousing system would bring in one million a year. The graduation of the price of public lands, by bringing millions of unsold acres into the market, would yield half a million per year. In order to supply the remaining deficiency, he proposes one-half the amount to be raised by Treasury notes, and the remainder by loan, at 6 per cent. interest, and not to be negotiable under par.

New Hampshire Senator.—Joseph Cilley has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Woodbury, and since temporarily filled by Mr. Jenness, under an executive appointment. The joint vote of the two houses was for Mr. Cilley 112 for Mr. Jenness 125. The term for which Mr. Cilley is elected will expire on the 4th of March, 1847. The New York Tribune, in speaking of him, says:—

"Col. Cilley was a firm Whig through all the Jackson and Van Buren contests, but has been separated from us for a year or two past by his strong anti-slavery sentiments. On all questions between the two parties he is thoroughly Whig."

The gentleman thus chosen Senator (says the Boston Journal) is a brother to the Representative from Maine who was killed in a duel some years since. He held the rank of Captain in the last war with Great Britain, and was distinguished for his courage and gallant spirit.—He lost an eye in one of the warmly contested battles on the northern frontiers. He is a man of strong mind, great energy of character, and is greatly respected for his moral worth."

Probable Capture of Mexican Traders.—The St. Louis papers state that Col. Kearney has dispatched two companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth, to intercept a party of Mexican traders, who were said to be conveying arms and ammunition to Santa Fe. Col. K. had also learned that a company of Mexican traders had left Santa Fe for Missouri, under escort of two companies of dragoons. No collision was anticipated, however. No volunteers having arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Col. K. determined to march without them, unless they arrived very soon.

From the National Intelligencer, June 10.

THE TARIFF.

The advocates of low duties upon the importation of Foreign Manufactures succeeded yesterday in the House of Representatives, in getting up the bill reported some time ago in that body for a reduction of the Tariff of Duties on Imports. With desperate courage they rallied their whole force, and mustered so much stronger than we had supposed, that, were we by nature inclined to be suspicious—which we trust we are not—we might suppose that there was some understanding, in reference to the Oregon question, that, by way of equivalent for the concession by Great Britain in regard to the northwestern boundary, the Manufacturers of the United States are to be stripped of the protection which the laws have heretofore afforded them, and the products of Domestic Industry to be discouraged in favor of those of foreign workshops. We should, indeed, be somewhat alarmed for the numerous classes of our countrymen whose interests are involved in this measure, did we not remember that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; that we have witnessed in our time many struggles in the House of Representatives on questions of this character, from the results of which we know that the party vote to take up the question is far from being a decisive indication of its ultimate fate, even in the body in which it originates.

We cannot help thinking, however—if we may without offence freely express our minds—that the House of Representatives would be much more wisely, usefully, and, indeed, patriotically employed, if, instead of laboring at this moment to destroy the Whig Revenue System, which has for the last four years worked so admirably and prosperously for the country, it would seriously set about providing the ways and means, by loan or otherwise, for supplying the deficiency in the Treasury which will inevitably and very soon result from the expenses of the War in which the country now unexpectedly and unhappily finds itself engaged.

Extraordinary Malformation.—We were informed yesterday of the most extraordinary freak of nature we have ever had occasion to record, being the birth of a living child with the heart outside of the chest. This remarkable phenomenon in the history of human nature is an absolute and indisputable fact, however unlikely it is to meet with credibility on the part of the public. The heart is entirely outside of the body, and destitute of any pericardium; thus even without this natural protection it is protruded from the external surface of the chest, which at that point bears a mark resembling a cicatrix, as if the flesh had been opened, the heart pulled out, and the wound suffered to grow up again. Each pulsation of course can be distinctly observed, and the whole natural action of this delicate organ is made visible to the immediate investigation of the eye. The facts above stated reached us by accident, but so incredible did they seem that special inquiry was made in relation to the matter; the attending physician was Dr. Wm. Riley.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Poor Mormons.—Numerous parties of the poorer portion of the Mormons were, at last dates, encamped along the Mississippi in a most destitute and suffering condition. They had been unable to gain the main body of their sect, and turned back, subsisting on roots. These bands are so object that they no longer excite indignation; in many instances their wants have been liberally relieved.

The Pittsburg papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. BUICK, of that city, eminent as a divine and scholar.

Saloon, Columbus county, Ohio, April, 1847.
Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary efforts of your Expectant on myself.—Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectant—and blessed be that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectations of my physicians and friends, I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since, better health than I had for ten years previous.

JAMES W. ESTILL.

BRONCHITIS.

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing, and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS.

Baptist Minister, Beaver, Pa.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 22, 1841.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	2 75
Wheat,	80 to 1 00
Rye,	63 to 61
Corn,	48 to 50
Oats,	28 to 30
Barley,	5 50 to 6 75
Hay,	4 50 to 5 00